the protection of public gardens and parks.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR replied that he did not doubt the statement of the Government and that was why he had said at the outset that he would not impute any motives to this legislation. But his main point was that though the heart of the Government with regard to this measure was good, the path which they had selected was wrong. Supposing a meeting was held in an open ground, somebody might come and say that that place was declared as a public park and that therefore the meeting should not be held there. That was why he did not like the bill in question. After all, no damage was being done to the beautiful parks in the two cities. People had sense enough to realize the value of gardens and parks. Government should not therefore think that in the absence of a special law for the protection of gardens, people would seriously interfere with or damage them. He would say that as between State subjects and public parks, the State should certainly attach greater value to its subjects than to its gardens. In this view, there would be no justification for the Government to place any unnecessary restrictions on the subjects in their anxiety to protect parks. The proposed law was sure to cause great hardship to the people. Such an apprehension would not probably have been entertained by members if the times had been normal, and if the cordial relationship between the Government and the public had not been disturbed as at present. And this was hardly the time for the Government to think of such special laws.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that similar rules were in force in the Calcutta Gardens and he did not see any reason why anybody should entertain any kind of apprehension about them.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR requested Government not to copy such laws from outside. After all, parks had not come into existence in Mysore only to-day. There were beautiful parks and gardens in existence even from the days of Tippu Sultan. And one of the features which had contributed to the reputation of Mysore was her famous gardens and parks. Mysore City itself was known as the Garden City of India, and the fact that such gardens had not been damaged by the public in the past showed that the generality of the public had realized the value of such gardens. There was no reason for the Government to think that in future parks or gardens might be damaged if the law as proposed was not enacted. For these reasons, he requested the Government not to proceed with this legislation.

At 5-5 p.m., the House rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock on Monday, 13th June 1938.

THIRD DAY.

Monday, 13th June 1938.

The House reassembled at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Monday, 13th June 1938, at 12 of the clock, *Rajamantrapravina* S. P. Rajagopalachari, First Member of Council, in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Reduction of Court Fees.

Q.—18. **Mr. A. G. MUDDARACHAPPA**, Bowringpet Municipality,—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) when the schedule of court fees was raised by the Government from Rs. 7½ to Rs. 10;

(*b*) the annual revenue realized since the enhancement of the above rate;

(*c*) the annual realizations when the rate was Rs. 7-8-0;

(*d*) the amount of stamp duty realized during the last 5 years (figures to be furnished yearwar);

(*e*) the difference in the realization of stamp revenue before and after the enhancement of the aforesaid rate?